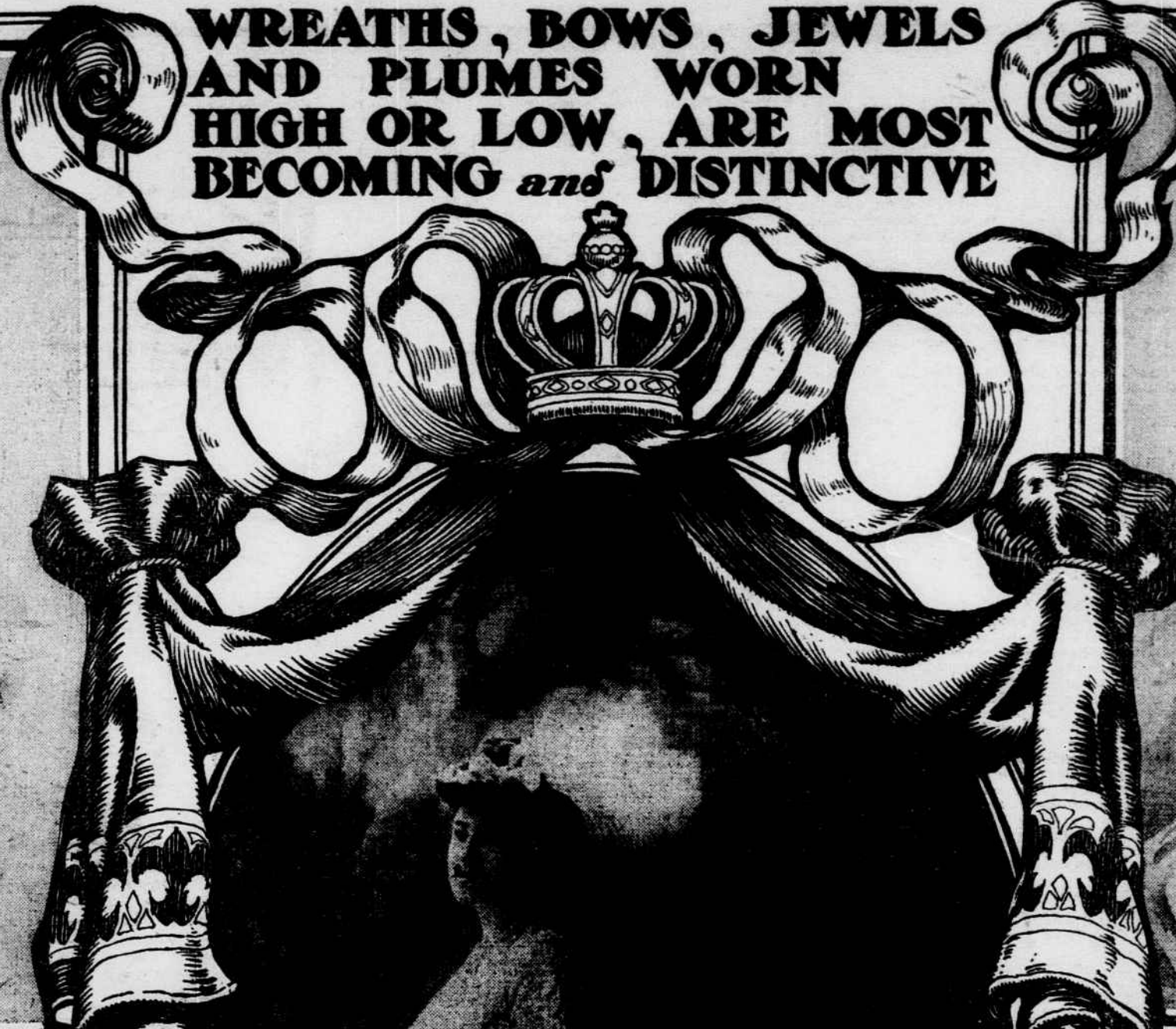


WREATHS, BOWS, JEWELS AND PLUMES WORN HIGH OR LOW, ARE MOST BECOMING and DISTINCTIVE



Jewelled and spangled bow knot



Heron's plume with fancy wreath

MORE and more attention is being paid all the time to the coiffure, and in truth, the fashionable woman of today recognizes and admits that to an effective and becoming arrangement of the hair she owes her smart appearance. The time, thought and money that are expended on the hair in these days would have been in truth thought wickedly extravagant two generations ago excepting by the very small coterie to whom as now the subject of fashionable dress was all engrossing.

It is not now only a small coterie who spend time, thought and money upon hair-dressing, but the great majority of women, and it may be only the minority who spend money so recklessly, but it is the majority who spend constantly, even if to only a limited amount. Rich women have not only their maids to arrange their hair, but hairdressers as well and specialists to care for it, while in the large apartment shops the hairdressing parlors furnish expert aid to their patrons at extraordinarily low cost, so that even the most economical woman can have her tresses shampooed and oiled and given the glossy, cared-for appearance that the fashionable woman must always be possessed of.

Large loose waves to resemble as closely as possible the naturally wavy hair, is the fashion, and the Marcel wave, as it is known, is in universal favor. The light "frizzy" waves are not considered good style and if a woman's hair is naturally too curly she must endeavor to have the waves brushed out until it is in the large undulations demanded by Dame Fashion at the moment.

Oddly enough, while the waved hair is so much in demand, there is a more evident desire to have the hair look smooth and glossy—well cared for, in fact, without being too severe in outline. The exaggeratedly aggressive pompadour is rapidly becoming modified, although it is still considered fashionable to have the hair stand out around the face to give a more becoming effect than when it is drawn tightly back, showing every line and wrinkle and adding years to the age.

The age of the hair is a matter of whom nature has vouchsafed hair that will look full and soft around the face, so

the fashion of wearing a roll under the front hair is universal, although if the hair is thick enough and skillfully waved the roll is not necessary.

There would seem to be a difference in opinion as to whether the hair should be arranged high or low, and hairdressers are constantly exhibiting new styles of coiffure. After all, as in other questions that have to do solely with personal appearance, the fashion must generally be followed, and the one generally adopted, for, despite the desire of all women to look smart and to be in the very latest style, there is the all paramount desire to wear what is most becoming. The majority of women look best in evening gowns with the hair arranged high on the head. The minority, the favored few who look their best with the low coiffure, are much envied for there is a certain picturesque charm about it that is certainly most attractive. Long, thick hair shows to much greater advantage too when arranged low, for when arranged high it must needs be put in as small a compass as possible, so as not to interfere with the shape of the head. Long, thick hair, by the way, may be a great beauty, but the possessor thereof is rarely satisfied with her fate and generally bemoans the fact that she has not the short, wavy hair that is always so easy to arrange and so universally becoming.

It is considered fashionable to keep the lines of the head as clear as possible, even when the apparent size of the head is enlarged by the hair being arranged to be loose and full around the face. If the coiffure be high then the locks are combed well up over the crown of the head, and if the knot of hair extends below, then it is pinned close to the head. The knot of hair, a la Grecque, as it is called, that stands straight out at the back, is rather a fad of the moment, but as a fact it is to be avoided by the general public. In its perfection the fashion is a charming one, and if becoming is immensely so, for it discards the greatest advantage every good line of the head and profile, but it really requires a perfect moulded head and an artist in hairdressing who will pose the knot at just the right angle. Modified into a small knot placed at a becoming part of the head, softened by two or three tiny curls and with a Grecian twist, the waves, it is picturesque and distinctive to a degree. Attempted by amateurs, it is almost invariably hideous—the hair is not fashionable for an unprecedented long time is the most generally becoming style and the easiest of accomplishment, while

the rest of the hair can be waved and made into a fashion becoming to each individual. The spring hats, however,

Double
aigrette with
velvet bows
Photo. By Reutlinger.

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the hat, and the latter plan does not give at all a satisfactory line, but when the absurd, long line from the chin to the back of the hat is to be seen as often as it is the idea of an ungraceful line does not seem to be baffling to the feminine mind.

Quite a different style of hair ornament is necessary if the hair be worn high from that which looks best with the hair low. Coronets, tiaras and tiaras require to be most carefully placed upon the head to be really becoming, and although in this country there are no hard and fast rules as to just where they shall be placed on the head, American women are not anxious ever to appear grotesque and try to combine the regulation rules with the becoming angle. Wreaths of flowers have for some time been considered fashionable for the evening coiffure, and have been immensely popular with the debutantes.

Small wreaths of tiny flowers placed at the side of the knob of hair, or surrounding it, or the half wreath directly in front, have all been in style. Now there is a demand for the small flower wreaths combined with narrow ribbon or velvet bows. The flowers, instead of being in all one color are in one or two colors, while the ribbon is either the color of the evening gown or black. There are some effective wreaths with spangled or real jewels, or the leaves are frosted, and the same time made entirely of spangled or frosted leaves are always charming.

At the present moment there seems to be a strong desire to put as much as possible in the hair. Often added to the velvet and flower wreath will be a stiff aigrette so put in, or on, as to stand out at right angles from the head. In fact, many of these new hair ornaments seem to be really most imposing in appearance. A high stiff plume or aigrette has always been a popular ornament for the hair. It gives height to the wearer and seems to be more suitable with an extremely elaborate ball gown than with a simple dress or a wreath of roses. At the moment the fad is for aigrettes or heron's plumes of unusual length and size, and these are most arranged to stand straight at the side of the head or almost at right angles with it. It is a most extraordinary freak of fashion, and yet when arranged in this way the effect is certainly smart and generally becoming. As a rule these aigrettes are white, but occasionally they are seen in different colors, and the little plumes are not at all unusual. A soft

plum-pom of ostrich or marabout feathers soften the hard lines at the start, but to be in the very height of fashion the aigrette or plume should apparently bloom out of the hair.

Diamond wreaths, silver and gold leaved wreaths and tiaras are all in fashion; the diamond wreaths are on the tiara order and stand higher than the others, but there is generally a high spray at the left side in most of the wreaths to make them more becoming, and for the benefit of womankind in general who are not endowed with sufficient funds to warrant the possession of jeweled wreaths and hair ornaments it is pleasant to realize that gold, silver and tiara effects are, as a rule, by far the most becoming.

Always attractive among the simpler fashions are the spangled or tinsel bows that are now worn quite far forward at the left side, and these can be made rather more effective if there be an aigrette of medium size added to give height, but under all circumstances they are in addition to the coiffure and are more generally popular than the more eccentric ornaments. The eccentric style in hair ornaments, as in anything else, cannot be rashly and generally recommended. At the same time there is no question if the eccentric in dress is becoming, then it should be chosen and modified by good taste. High Mercury wings, in diamonds, rhinestones, jet, gold or silver spangles, when becoming, are delightfully smart in appearance, just as is the high aigrette, so fashionable at the moment, but in the narrowest of lines between smart and conspicuous, and women must needs be careful not to overstep in this especially as to the coiffure, that is, they want to gain the reputation of knowing how to dress well.

The woman who elects to be always gowned in picturesque style and chooses that as her own arrangement for her hair, loose, soft waves, and with a broad knot, low at the back of the neck. She wears jeweled combs, one at each side, and a broad one at the back, or wears only the one at the top of the knot of hair. She puts a rose, one large one with two or three leaves, and a small one at the side, and waved so that it stands up at either side of the parting, for, if possible, there must be a part in the middle or at one side. The hair is invariably worn low on the forehead now, but pushed back from the temples, unless the fashion of wearing it down almost over the ears is chosen, and that is a very terribly trying to the average woman.

thinking of others before thinking of one's self.

When the sensitive child has learned to be altruistic, to deny self that others may be happy, he or she has reached a level on the uplands of life well worth attainment. The coronation of happy living at home is not in the present direction toward the lines of kinship, but in the same locality. Every child of Adam, young and old, yearns for justice. We do not ask that the oldest be favored, but we do ask that the youngest be just. The youngest member of the family has as much right to justice as the oldest. Over-sensitiveness if unchecked is sure to make its possessor both miserable and despotic, a combination that works like a lever of evil in the individual and in the home.

An April child all sudden smiles and tears may be a darling, but April's onward progress is to moribundity in which we may anticipate settled weather.

Beware of yielding too much to temperament. In the present direction toward the lines of kinship, but in the same locality. Every child of Adam, young and old, yearns for justice. We do not ask that the oldest be favored, but we do ask that the youngest be just. The youngest member of the family has as much right to justice as the oldest. Over-sensitiveness if unchecked is sure to make its possessor both miserable and despotic, a combination that works like a lever of evil in the individual and in the home.

Children are fortunate when they are introduced into a world full of cousins about their own age. When several families of kinship reside in the same locality and there is a good deal of visiting, of running to and fro and of informal fellowship, the children are very happy, and there is a sort of youthful republic. Big brothers and older sisters look out for the juniors, and if there is a child with a tendency to moribundity or to discontent, healthy activity in the environment soon exercises the hunting demon.

A merry circle of cousins is a cause for congratulation, and next to this, the best thing for any child, whether sensitive or not, is to be thrown into the companionship of a school filled with the children of townspeople somewhere on the same plane as to age and condition. When everything has been said on the subject that can be said, there still remains this truth, that children educate each other far more successfully than grown people educate them.

Ribbons and Buckles.

An excellent effect is obtained by threading ribbon in and out through openings of lace, even when no legitimate opening is left for the purpose. Strips of crepe de sole are also pushed in between bands of lace or buckles where the edges are irregular, the crepe being allowed to pull out here and there. Just a few light stitches will keep it in position.

WARM WEATHER CLOTHES FOR THE LITTLE ONES

CLEANLINESS and comfort are the most important things to be considered in dressing children. Unlike adults, children, provided their clothing is always fresh, seem to be equally attractive in most of the colors and fabrics suitable for their wear. Mothers sometimes forget that childish charms do not need rich or elaborate clothing to set it off, and expend extravagant sums and an inordinate amount of time and care on the child's wardrobe. This should not be the case. It is natural for those who are fond of a child to delight in caring for its clothes and seeing that it is always beautifully attired. But this feeling on the part of adults should be kept well under control. Whoever has charge of the child should bear in mind that character may be easily affected in early youth by a slavish attention to appearances by extravagance, ostentation and over-dressing of any kind. A child soon feels itself better than others when its clothes are finer than those of its companions or more elaborate, and often an ugly feeling of vanity grows up in the infantine breast. Appearance becomes the first care of the child, and its thoughts are taken up with trying to look pretty, or to dress in a grotesque manner merely for the sake of distinguishing it from its companions by an imitation simplicity or picturesqueness.

For morning wear during the spring and summer little girls will wear linen, duck and blue costumes. The plique is much less comfortable than the other two, as it is stiffly starched and is sometimes unpleasantly warm. Straight pleated suits,

with belts below the waist line, after the Russian blouse style, sailor suits, and the favorite styles. Blue linen and duck, made with a Greek waist, cut low in the neck and short in the sleeves, cut low flat berthe of the material around the neck, are favorite frocks for little girls. Brown linen morning frocks for little girls are made with blouses, to be worn with scarlet ties. For afternoons there are thin white dresses, with a deep yoke on a short-waisted bodice and the skirt falling untroubled from this after the pleated dimites and organdie. Flared dresses are also popular. Flared dresses are also popular. Flared dresses are also popular.

For cooler days small children usually wear long coats when going out over their heads. At seaside hotels, especially, children often are included in a spring and summer wardrobe. But while this style does admirably well if one is spending the summer in a house where during the cold days or storms open fires may be lighted, it is not always satisfactory where the summer is to be spent in a great city, or in the country or even in a farm house or cottage where open fires are not to be had in the children's rooms or the play room.

There is such a thing, of course, as dressing a child too severely for beauty, but this is much more rarely an error than over-elaboration. A child should not be dressed in a grotesque manner merely for the sake of distinguishing it from its companions by an imitation simplicity or picturesqueness.

Among the top coats which are so generally worn by children of all ages linen coats are the most stylish. These are made

long or three-quarter length, are plain or pleated, and made with or without yokes. The prettiest are quite plain, being trimmed with pipings only of gray shade, linen, white or red on tan or gray linen, and made with a Greek waist, cut low in the neck and short in the sleeves, cut low flat berthe of the material around the neck, are favorite frocks for little girls. Brown linen morning frocks for little girls are made with blouses, to be worn with scarlet ties. For afternoons there are thin white dresses, with a deep yoke on a short-waisted bodice and the skirt falling untroubled from this after the pleated dimites and organdie. Flared dresses are also popular. Flared dresses are also popular.

Though most attractive when they are freshly done up, these linen coats require constant and careful laundering. They must be washed easily and get on the shape when laundered unless much care is used. Therefore, if there is to be doubtful laundry facilities, other materials are more practical, although none are so pretty as the linen.

Pongee coats are next desirable after the linen. These may be made with deep shirings or plaits in empire fashion, as they are sufficiently soft to look well in the style. Brown pongees, etc. Other materials are more practical, although none are so pretty as the linen.

For the spring and summer for little boys are shown in a great variety of shapes, materials and colors. There are hats of scarlet cloth, serge or flannel in the sailor shape, in Tam O'Shanter and in the fez shape. There are glazed hats, those which look like patent leather, and having rows and rows of stitching. These have a white corded ribbon around the crown, which hangs down behind in very long loops and ends almost to the waist. Red leather Tam O'Shanter and wide brimmed glazed black hats, turned up on

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DON'T HUMOR THE "SENSITIVE CHILD"

BY MARGARET E. SANBOSTER.
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THE fashion of large families has gone out. Here and there, of course, one meets a good-sized family of rollicking boys and girls, and sees a row of bright heads around the family board. Once upon a time six, eight and ten children formed the ordinary family group and nobody wasted a sentiment of pity over the number of the multiplying needs of the young people.

Gradually, at least in the older portions of the country, this condition of things has materially changed, and the American household is considered complete with an average sum total of three children. One child satisfies some parents and others, and two, a son and a daughter being regarded as satisfactory in the highest degree.

Recently a tendency is evident indicative of a backward swing of the pendulum in favor of the large family, for which, indeed, very much is to be said. Although the care of infancy entails no little strain on a mother, yet in later years she looks back on nursery days with a new conception of their intense happiness. As children increase in number and in years they help to bring one another up, and the mother of six, seven or eight children, who, in two years, really has less to contend with and less daily fret and care than the mother of a single child.

The problem of the sensitive child most often assails the parents whose family is small than their neighbor who has a round half dozen to supervise. In the latter instance there is very little time to study the moods and caprices of a small person who is easily wounded, or inclined to mope in a corner when he or she cannot rule with a strong hand. Be it noted that the desire to rule with a strong hand is not limited to people who are grown up. Solomon said: "Woe to thy land when the king is a child," and the aphorism might be repeated in the home whenever and wherever a child matures in judgment, selfish in disposition and perverse in temper, sways a scepter over the entire family.

"Maria is so sensitive," said a fond mother, alluding to a particularly disagreeable and ill-behaved infant whose birthday was touched on the borderland of seven; "she is so nervous and so easily wounded that we all guard her from every rough wind. We never contradict her. We try not to shock or vex her by opposition. The little fault she now has we are sure will be overcome by her good sense when she is

older. In the meantime we try to be patient. Love is the only atmosphere for a sensitive child."

It is the hour of child-culture and of the mother's club, and of much conversation about the child, and of much dealing with children. Nevertheless, an old-fashioned woman who grew up when children had a happy place of their own in the home, and played and studied without too much vigilance on the part of their elders, when nature was robust, and the child was a switch, and goodness was rewarded by an extra treat or a cookie, has her private wonder about the present clamor over willfulness.

Are children really better off for receiving an early impression that their moods and tempers are to be taken seriously? May it not easily be that undue sensitiveness would be cured by less candy and an earlier bedtime? As things are the sensitive child too often tyrannizes over the others who, have no such trait in their natures, and who therefore are not treated with a special favor.

Teachers unanimously condemn parents who make too much of this particular feature in their children. Lucy and Eva would do perfectly well in school, observed a teacher, "if only their mother could be persuaded to let them alone. She stretches every infection of their tones, every breath they draw and every step they take. Three mornings out of five she appears in the school room to ask some question to Lucy's nerves or Eva's feelings, and although she is a very charming woman I dread her as I do the east wind."

Cases without number a child who has borne the label "sensitive" loses it completely when transplanted to the atmosphere of a boarding school or sent on a visit to grandparents or to a distant uncle, where he is allowed to do as he pleases when out of doors, and is under proper restrictions within them. Love is the best atmosphere, it is true, for a sensitive child, but law must accompany love in the training of children.

A sensitive means responsive to influence and the word has to do with quick feeling and swift receptiveness on the part of a human being. All things considered, a sensitive child or a sensitive woman, or man belongs to a higher order than does a blunt, irresponsible and dull-natured person who is difficult of access and slow of brain. The finer the type the greater will be the sensitiveness. The farther we advance in civilization the more rapid will be the march of sensation and the swifter the rush of emotion, and yet this means only that the profounder must be the need for discipline. Discipline should not be thought of as harsh. It never need be unkind. It implies training in doing the same thing over and over until doing it perfectly has become automatic. It implies drill and self-restraint and a thousand nameless chances and opportunities for